

SWINTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR

1947

SWINTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS, 1947

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(Public Health Department)
Mr. JAMES CHAMBERS

SWINTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1947



Public Health Department,

Dunford House,

Doncaster Road,

Wath-upon-Dearne.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Swinton Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1947. You will recall that I did not take up my appointment as Medical Officer of Health until 1st March, 1948, and for that reason my comments on the statistics contained in this report will be minimal and mainly explanatory. I must thank Dr. S. O. Hatherley, your retiring Medical Officer of Health, for the help he gave me when I took over the Health Services in acquainting me with the statistics of the area ; I also wish him many years of happy retirement.

Since 1947 a Divisional Scheme for the Preventive Medical Services has been set up in the West Riding of Yorkshire. This scheme has been made possible by the collaboration of the Municipal and Urban District Councils with the West Riding County Council. Broadly speaking the scheme provides for 31 Divisional areas and each Division has a full-time Medical Officer of Health. This Medical Officer of Health is the employee of both the Municipal and Urban District Councils and is a full-time Medical Officer of Health for local sanitary purposes. He is also the officer responsible for the County Medical Services in the Division. The appointment is a joint one. Swinton Urban District, together with Rawmarsh and Wath-on-Dearne Urban Districts comprises No. 26 Division of the Preventive Medical Service of the West Riding County Council.

This Divisional Scheme has come into being by virtue of the 1946 National Health Service Act—an act which aims at providing a comprehensive medical service which will be available to every man, woman and child in the country. The part of the

National Health Service Act with which we are concerned is Part III. This deals with such services as Domiciliary midwifery, Home Helps, Home Nursing, Vaccination and Immunisation Schemes, and Ambulance Services. These services are the concern of the West Riding County Council as a Local Health Authority. We still retain our obligations as a Local Sanitary Authority for purposes of the 1936 Public Health Act.

Local Health Authorities are the Councils of County Boroughs and County Councils. On these lie the duty of formulating and providing schemes under Part III of the Act.

Part II of the Act has to do with the Regional Hospital Boards and these Boards have the duty of providing full hospital and specialist services for the areas within their regions. Swinton is in the Sheffield Hospital Region. The Regional Board has the further duty of forming area Management Committees, which concern themselves with groups of hospitals in specified areas. Swinton is represented by the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee, and the hospital needs of your area should be protected by this Committee. It is obvious that the members of these committees should be intimately familiar with the areas which they represent—otherwise the committees could not be called representative. In my opinion the local Medical Officer of Health (where he is a full-time official) would be a desirable member of such committees.

Part IV of the National Health Service Act has to do with the very important General Practitioner Service. A patient has the right to register with any doctor of his choice—provided that the doctor has vacancies on his list. Each doctor is allowed a maximal list of 4,000 patients; except in cases where a doctor has a partner or an assistant, when his list may rise to 8,000 or 6,500 approximately. The medical services under Part IV are comprehensive. The Scheme is paid for by an allocation of part of our contributions under the National Insurance Act towards the central fund. Doctors are paid on a capitation basis and in rarer cases by a basic salary plus a reduced capitation fee.

Many flaws can be seen in this Act but it is a beginning in the right direction and eventually it is hoped that a really good medical service will be evolved. It is in the common interest, both the members of the Public and the Profession, to see that this Act operates efficiently.

The general health of the District during the year under review was good. There were, however, a large number of cases of Measles (64) and Whooping Cough (24) notified, but no deaths were attributed to either of these diseases. It is gratifying to report that no cases of Diphtheria occurred; there were two notifications as Diphtheria but in both cases the diagnosis was

nullified by bacteriological examination. Nineteen (19) cases of Scarlet Fever occurred and all these were admitted to Hospital. There were two (2) cases of Pneumonia notified during the year but six (6) deaths were recorded as being due to the same cause. This intimates that a slight laxity exists regarding notification of Pneumonia.

No cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis were notified. It will be remembered that there was a nationwide outbreak of this disease (Infantile Paralysis in common parlance) during the year so we can consider ourselves favoured that this outbreak apparently by-passed Swinton. The Virus which causes this disease has been discovered but we are still ignorant of the mode by which the disease is transmitted and as a consequence have been unable to take an active part in the prevention of its spread. A point which appears to have been missed is that the outbreak of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis was preceded by a very serious "mystery" illness which caused innumerable infant deaths, viz., gastro-enteritis of unknown origin. Large numbers of adults were also affected by this illness which gave rise to severe gastrointestinal disturbances which lasted about three or four days. In the writer's experience this disease was accompanied by vague pains in the back and limbs, accompanied by headache and nausea. Investigations carried out throughout the country failed to isolate or name any causative organism or virus as being responsible for this illness—which at the time of writing is still a mystery.

No maternal deaths occurred during 1947.

There were 225 live births notified during the year and 8 stillbirths. This gave a live birth rate of 20.16. This figure is slightly less than the National Rate which was 20.5. The significance of the stillbirths is that 8 potential members of our community have been lost and the hopes and ambitions of 16 people have failed to materialise. Ten (10) illegitimate births were recorded.

There were 127 deaths recorded giving a Death Rate of 11.37. This compares favourably with the Death Rate for the country as a whole which was 12.0.

Live births exceeded deaths by 98 and this represents the natural increase of population for the year.

The Infant Mortality Rate—always a significant figure from a socio-medical point of view—was 44.4 as compared with the National Rate which was 41. This does not compare favourably with the Infant Mortality Rate for 1946 which was 33.0.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for six (6) deaths, giving a Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate of 0.54 which is higher

than that for the West Riding County as a whole and compares unfavourably with the National Rate of 0.47. There were four (4) deaths due to non-pulmonary Tuberculosis and this gives a total of 10 deaths from Tuberculosis.

Twenty-three (23) deaths were caused by Cancer and this gave the high cancer death rate of 2.06 which was higher than the National Death Rate for Cancer which was 1.85.

I take this opportunity on behalf of my predecessor and myself to thank the members of the Council for their interest in the Health Services of the District. I also wish to thank all the officials of the Council for the courtesy and help which they have given me since I came to the District, and lastly to the clerical members of the Public Health Department for the enthusiasm which they have shown in furthering the re-organisation of your Public Health Department.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

ANTHONY EUSTACE.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

It is to be pointed out that all hospitals will pass over to the control of the Regional Hospital Board on the Appointed Day when the National Health Service Act (1946) comes into operation, viz., 5th July, 1948. Swinton will be in the Sheffield Hospital Region. It will be served by the same group of hospitals as heretofore but these hospitals will be managed by the Rotherham and Mexborough Management Committee.

1.—Hospitals.

(a)—*General.*

General hospital services are provided through the Mexborough Montagu Hospital and the Municipal General Hospital at Rotherham. The general hospitals at Sheffield are also accessible and their services are used annually to a lesser or greater extent.

(b)—*Infectious Diseases Hospitals.*

The Wath, Swinton and District Joint Hospital Board own Wath Wood Isolation Hospital. The hospital has accommodation for 101 patients. There is a modern cubicle block which was opened in 1939. Cases of infectious diseases requiring hospital treatment are admitted to this hospital. Nursing difficulties were experienced throughout the year and the Matron must be congratulated on the manner in which she overcame these difficulties. The Joint Board will be dissolved when the Regional Board take over this hospital.

(c)—*Maternity Hospitals.*

There are no Maternity Hospitals situated in the Urban District of Swinton. Sandygate House was opened in 1940 as an annexe of the Municipal General Hospital Rotherham Obstetric Department. As this was merely a war-time measure the unit was closed in April 1944. Where institutional confinement is required or desired the following hospitals and maternity homes are available :—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough—Maternity Ward.
Hallamshire Maternity Hospital—Chapelton.
Listerdale Maternity Home, Rotherham R.D.
Municipal Hospital, Rotherham—Obstetric Unit.

The services of Jessops Hospital, Sheffield, are also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Under the West Riding County Council Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme the services of a Consultant Obstetrician are available for difficulties experienced in domiciliary confinements.

2.—Tuberculosis Scheme.

The West Riding County Council is the responsible authority for the conduct of the Tuberculosis Service to the area. There is no Sanatorium in the district. A County Tuberculosis Dispensary is held in Exchange Buildings, Mexborough, and is easily accessible from Swinton. The Dispensary is staffed by (1) a Consultant Area Tuberculosis Officer, (2) his medical assistant or Tuberculosis Officer, and (3) the Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

A close liaison is kept as between your Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector and the medical and nursing Staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Cases of Tuberculosis which have a positive sputum are kept under close surveillance and are given help and advice by the Tuberculosis Nurse who visits them in their homes. It is the concern of the Medical Officer of Health to investigate the home conditions of all notified cases of this disease and to recommend if necessary arrangements for their re-housing.

A register of all notified cases of Tuberculosis, whether Pulmonary or Non-Pulmonary, is kept by the Medical Officer of Health. This is a "live" register and due account is kept of new cases, transfers in and out of the district, recoveries (which are removed from the register) and deaths.

Treatment Clinic :

Exchange Buildings, Market Street, Mexborough :

Monday, 10.30 a.m. ; Wednesday, 10.30 a.m.

3.—Venereal Diseases.

There is no clinic in Swinton for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. A treatment and a diagnostic clinic is held in Rotherham.

Address—12, Frederick Street, Rotherham.

Times of Attendance :

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women and Children.</i>
Tuesday : 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.	Tuesday : 2.0—5.0 p.m.
5.30—8.0 p.m.	Thursday : 2.0—5.0 p.m.
	Friday : 5.30—8.0 p.m.
	Saturday : 9.30 a.m.—
	12.30 p.m.

Cases from the district are referred to this centre. No statistics are available as to the incidence of Venereal Disease in this district. This is due to the fact that treatment is confidential and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at any treatment centre. There are other centres at Barnsley, Sheffield and Doncaster. It is hoped under future arrangements to obtain information as to the number of cases of Venereal Disease in our district by receiving a numerical report from the Medical Officers attached to the surrounding

clinics. No names will be divulged but an annual statistical table will be made and we shall then be able to assess roughly the incidence of Venereal Disease in our community.

4.—Ambulance Services.

General Services—covered by motor ambulances based on Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

Infectious Diseases and Smallpox—covered by ambulances based on Wath Wood Isolation Hospital.

Under the provisions of Part III of the National Health Service Act (1946), the duty of providing Ambulance Services for the County Districts will fall on the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council. Ambulance Depots will be set up at various points in the county and the number of vehicles and staff in these depots will be sufficient to cover the requirements of the area served.

5.—Laboratory Services.

These are provided for by the County Council at their Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield.

Bacteriological and Pathological specimens are sent here for examination. Samples of water for analysis can also be sent to this laboratory if desired.

The laboratories attached to Sheffield University Medical School are also available and are used to some extent by the General Practitioners of the area.

6.—Home Nursing.

There are no formal arrangements but there is a Queens District Nursing Home in the Urban District. This is controlled by a Voluntary Nursing Association and the Home is situated in Church Street. There are two Queens Nurses attached to this Home and both are trained in general nursing and midwifery.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Housing.

There were 3,178 houses in the district in the year ended 31st December, 1947. 2,331 of these were classified as working class houses. There were 46 new houses erected during the year by the Council and 3 by private enterprise. 38 houses were overcrowded. 62 families were affected, involving 384 people. Seven (7) new cases of overcrowding were reported and eight (8) cases of overcrowding were relieved.

There are six (6) houses in the district without a piped water supply.

Two of these are cottages situated on Warren Vale Road. These cottages are being demolished and it is hoped to rehouse the two tenants in the coming year. The other four houses are situated on Hooton Road. Although a main water pipe passes these cottages they draw their water from a nearby well. Samples of this well water have been bacteriologically pure and no action has been taken in consequence.

There are 3,697 closets in the district of which 98.6% are on the water carriage system.

Swinton, in common with other authorities, has a formidable programme in regard to rehousing. There were 986 names on the Housing Waiting List on the 31st December, 1947. The Registrar General's return for the mid-year estimated population is 11,160. There are 3,178 dwelling houses in the district and this gives an average of 3.5 occupants per house. Or if we take 2,331 working-class houses we get an average of 4.8 persons per house.

It appears that our housing commitments may be out of proportion to our needs. Obviously if the population was equally distributed in the houses available there would be no overcrowding. What appears to be happening is that newly married couples are living in lodgings or with their in-laws, with or without the addition of children, and are causing overcrowded conditions. At the same time a large number of houses are occupied by single persons or couples without children or couples whose children have married and are living elsewhere. If a census was taken showing the number of occupants and the rooms available per house we would be in a better position to apprise the actual needs of the district in regard to rehousing. The matter would, to a large extent, probably resolve itself into making accommodation available for single people and elderly or childless couples. By re-arranging the population, where possible, in this manner a large amount of our housing problems might be solved. It would not be a complete answer—for many of the existing properties might be unsuitable—but at least it would be of some relief to the immediate problem.

Water Supplies.

Water is obtained from the following sources :—

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| (a) Piccadilly Water Works | } Wells. |
| (b) Wortley Avenue | |
| (c) Crossley Well | |
| (d) Birdwell | |
| (e) Warren Vale—Borehole. | |

Bulk supplies are also obtained from Sheffield via the Rotherham and Rawmarsh Water Undertakings, and also by arrangement with Wath Urban District. The water obtained from the wells and borehole is subjected to filtration through open sand filters except in the case of the Piccadilly Well which is passed through a wood wool filter.

All waters are chlorinated before being delivered to the mains. The water is stored in underground reservoirs at the Gate Inn. These reservoirs have a capacity of 300,000 gallons approximately. There is also a high level tank with a capacity of 50,000 gallons.

All industries are connected to the town's supply. Messrs. Ward & Sons, Mineral Water Manufacturers, have two boreholes from which they obtain the major portion of their supply.

Industrial Needs.

21,500,000 gallons of water were supplied for industrial purposes during 1947.

Consumption.

Total Supplies: Own Sources	117,916,000 gallons
Purchased in bulk from	
Sheffield and Wath ..	<u>14,654,000 gallons</u>
	<u>132,570,000 gallons</u>
Per Head per Day : Domestic ..	20.98 gallons
Industrial ..	4.26 gallons

No new equipment was installed in the Water Works during the year under review.

Tests carried out during the year on samples of water showed that there were no signs of serious contamination although from a bacteriological aspect four (4) of the samples were unsatisfactory. These four samples showed the presence of presumptive Bacilli Coli organisms. However, chlorination removes the danger of risk to the public.

The water supply is unsatisfactory from the point of view of quantity. It is a fact that the Swinton Council is much concerned regarding the water supply of the district. We are dependent on bulk supplies from Sheffield and Wath and are ever in fear that a drought will deprive us of these adjunct supplies. The facts relating to our water undertakings have been communicated to the Ministry of Health and they have been kept informed of the gravity of the position. It is not uncommon during the summer months for houses in the upper reaches of the district to be without water for most of the day.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION SCHEMES.

No case of Diphtheria occurred in the District during 1947. Immunisation is the best safeguard against this killing disease. It is true to say that efficient immunisation gives an almost 100% immunity against catching Diphtheria. Infants should be immunised once they have attained the age of 8 months. This will give them full protection until they reach school age, i.e., 5 years of age. When they first attend school they should receive what is known as a "reinforcing dose" and this will increase their resistance to infection. Diphtheria is caused by bacilli which invade the throat and lodge in the tonsils and upper respiratory tract. These bacilli produce a poison which circulates in the blood stream. This poison has a very toxic action on the musculature of the heart and in general poisons the whole system. Even on recovery from this disease various paralytic phenomena may remain, but the gravest danger of all is the impairment and permanent damage which may be caused to the heart—ill-fitting the victim to combat the normal hazards of disease and infection which may be expected in life. It is further recommended that on or about the age of 10 years school children should receive what is known as a "Booster" injection, and their immunisation is then complete. Certainly all children should have been immunised at least in infancy, as the protection afforded gives them a high degree of safety during childhood.

In 1940 there were 46,281 cases of Diphtheria notified in England and Wales ; of this number 2,480 died as a result of the infection. An intensive immunisation drive began in this country about that time—with the result that by 1947 there were only 10,469 cases notified with 245 deaths. A large percentage of these deaths occurred in non-immunised.

I have to congratulate the parents of Swinton on the satisfactory immunisation state of their children. A large deal of the credit is also due to your former Medical Officer of Health, Dr. S. O. Hatherley. He at all times interested himself in the Immunisation Programme and this interest is manifested in the figures which follow.

I give overleaf the statistics which have been prepared from our office records showing the total child population of Swinton

and the number of children who have been immunised against Diphtheria.

<i>Child Population.</i>			<i>Children Immunised.</i>		
Ages 0-4 years	..	900	Ages 0-4 years	..	350
,, 5-15 years	..	1660	,, 5-15 years	..	1705
Total	..	2640	Total	..	2055

This gives an immunisation rate for all children between 0-15 years of 77.8%.

This is a good figure but the matter must not be left to rest there. We must aim in future to ensure that every infant in our district is immunised in its first year of life. We must also strive to ensure that every schoolchild under the age of 15 years who has not previously been immunised shall be done in the next year. The consent of their parents will be necessary before this can be carried into operation.

Facilities for immunisation are available at the Infant Welfare Clinic at Rock House and through the School Medical Service. General Practitioners carry out immunisation at their own surgeries. There is no charge for this service.

Vaccination.

Vaccination protects from Small-pox. At one time Small-pox was commonplace in England. Since vaccination has come to be practised Small-pox has gradually died out in England. There is little Small-pox to be found in countries which practice vaccination, but if we neglect to vaccinate our children then we will as a nation become vulnerable once again in some future generation. Under future legislation vaccination will cease to be compulsory. The onus of obtaining vaccination for their infants will be placed on the children's parents or guardians. Small-pox is a horrible and fatal disease. No child need be subjected to the risk of getting it if the parents realise their responsibility in the matter.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

There were 77 deaths of males and 50 females during 1947—making a total of 127 deaths. This gave a death rate of 11.37. The average age of deaths excluding infant deaths was 62.3 years, 61.6 in the case of males and 63.0 in the case of females.

Comments on the Infant Deaths are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Heart Diseases.

Deaths under this heading numbered 39 ; of these 27 were of males and 12 females.

Tuberculosis.

This disease was responsible for a total of 10 deaths. Six (6) of these were accounted for as being due to Respiratory Tuberculosis and four (4) as being due to non-respiratory disease. The Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate was 0.54, which was higher than the National Rate for the year, viz., 0.47. The Non-Respiratory Death Rate was 0.36 and this figure is well in excess of both the National Rate of 0.08 and the rate for the administrative county of the West Riding which was 0.09.

The age groups in which these deaths took place is given in tabulated form at the end of this report.

Cancer.

Deaths in this category were 12 males and 11 females, making a total of 23 persons. Five (5) of the female deaths were due to cancer of the breast. All the female cancer deaths occurred in married women. Four (4) males and one female died of cancer of the stomach and duodenum. The Death Rate from Cancer was high, being 2.06 compared with the rate for the country as a whole which was 1.85.

Infectious Diseases.

The Zymotic Death Rate was 0.09.

Six deaths were attributed to Pneumonia but notifications were only received in regard to 2 cases. The Zymotic Death Rate has to do with deaths occurring from Small-pox, Scarlatina, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea in infants under 2 years of age.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the West Riding County Council which is the Authority in this area. At present this service is centralised on the County Medical Officer's Department at Wakefield. When the Divisional Scheme for Preventive Medicine comes into operation in 1948 the administration of this service will be based on the Divisional Health Office.

Domiciliary Midwifery is carried out by two full-time midwives of the West Riding Staff and two Queens Nurses. There is also a relief midwife who carries out part-time duties in the area. The Queens Nurses do general nursing as well as midwifery duties. The West Riding County Council pays a grant annually to the Nursing Association in respect of their domiciliary midwifery service.

An Obstetric Consultant is available in case of need and his services are at the disposal of the general practitioners in the area.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month at Rock House. The clinic is staffed by a part-time Medical Officer and the two Health Visitors who are attached to this District. Routine blood examinations (Wasserman, Rhesus Factor, Blood Count and Haemoglobin Estimation) are carried out on all cases. There are arrangements for consultant obstetric opinion when required or desired. Midwives are encouraged to attend these clinics, especially with their own booked cases. In common with other districts there is no provision made for a post-natal clinic. This is a defect in the service and one which we hope to remedy in the future.

Supervision of the midwives is carried out by the West Riding County Council Inspectresses of Midwives. Maternal Deaths are investigated by your Medical Officer in consultation with the Obstetric Consultant.

Hospital accommodation is provided by the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, Municipal General Hospital, Rotherham, and the Hallamshire and Listerdale Maternity Homes. Jessops Hospital, Sheffield, is also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

There were 225 live births and 8 stillbirths registered in the district during the year under review. The Birth Rate was 20.16. It was slightly less than that for the country as a whole which was 20.5. It is less than the Birth Rate for 1946 which was 21.9.

There were 10 illegitimate babies born during the year.

Female births numbered 109 and males 116; of the stillbirths all 8 were males.

There were no Maternal Deaths during the year.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 44.4. Infant mortality has to do with deaths of infants under one year of age. This rate is

greater than the National Rate which was 41.0, and is much greater than our rate for 1946 which was 33.0. It should be our aim to reduce our infant mortality rate to a figure well below 30. Conditions conducive to this end are (a) good housing conditions, (b) good economic conditions—including special regard being paid to the diet of expectant and nursing mothers, (c) skilled ante-natal care and medical attention throughout pregnancy and after the birth of the infant. Added to these items the following points are important: Breast feeding, adequate rest of the expectant and nursing mother and better education in matters relating to the physiological needs of pregnancy.

General Practitioner Obstetricians should receive facilities for repeated courses of postgraduate training. There should be a really workable scheme for the succour of premature infants. This would involve liaison with a Premature Baby Unit and Breast Milk Bank based on a nearby hospital and would require the full co-operation of practitioners, midwives, specialist services and ambulance departments.

There were 10 infant deaths in Swinton during 1947. Four of these infants died in the neo-natal period, i.e., within the first month of life. There were 8 stillbirths. We therefore lost during the year 18 possible members of our community. Prematurity, birth injuries and malformations are responsible for a good deal of our infant mortality—in fact these may account for 50% or more of these deaths. Prematurity can to some extent be countered by skilled ante-natal care. Prematurity is often the result of disease in the mother, e.g., Toxaemia of pregnancy, Diabetes, Kidney Diseases and Cardiac Disorders. These conditions can only be treated efficiently by admission to hospital in the pre-natal period. There is a scarcity of beds for such cases. More beds should be made available for these types of cases. Normal cases of midwifery, even in primigravidae, could in the main be delivered at home. This would allow maternity units to use more beds for ante-natal cases.

The Neo-Natal Death Rate was 17.7.

The causes of death, with the ages, were as follows :—

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Infantile convulsions and Asthenia .. | Aged 1 week. |
| 2. Cardiac Failure and Acute Bronchitis .. | „ 2 weeks. |
| 3. Intra-cranial Haemorrhage | „ 1 week. |
| 4. Acute Bronchiolitis | „ 1 month. |

The causes of death in the remaining infant deaths were as follows :—

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Meningitis | Aged 11 months. |
| 2. Meningitis | „ 6 months. |
| 3. Broncho Pneumonia | „ 2 months. |
| 4. Ruptured Meningocele, Spina Bifida .. | „ 2 months. |
| 5. Cholemia and congenital malformation of the Bile Ducts | „ 2 months. |
| 6. Acute Diarrhoea and Prematurity .. | „ 8 months. |

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held twice weekly at Rock House. Swinton is not an Autonomous Authority for Child Welfare and this service is the concern of the West Riding County Council. Clinics are held on Mondays and Wednesdays between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. The attendances are satisfactory. The clinic is staffed by two Health Visitors and two part-time Medical Officers, each Medical Officer taking a separate day. A voluntary ladies committee takes an active part in the conduct of the clinic. Clinics are not surgeries where treatment is undertaken—their main purpose being educative, and the aim is to keep the normal infant healthy, and to advise mothers as to how the good health of their babies can be maintained. Sick children are referred to their own doctors. Immunisation injections are given by the Medical Officer in attendance.

The following is a list of the clinic services provided by the County Council under their Maternity & Child Welfare Scheme :—

Rock House, Swinton.

Monday, 9—12 noon.	..	School Clinic.
2—4 p.m.	..	Child Welfare Clinic.
Tuesday	..	Oculist and Special Clinics.
Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	..	Child Welfare Clinic.
Thursday	..	Special Clinics.
Friday, 1st and 3rd	..	Ante-Natal all day.
„ 2nd ..	..	Birth Control all day.
„ 4th—1.30 p.m.	..	New Cases for Birth Control.

Church Hall, Kilnhurst.

Thursday, 10 a.m. .. School Clinic.

Dr. Curtin attends the 1st Thursday of each month.

Special Clinics by Appointment.

Orthopaedic, Paediatric, E.N.T. and Ultra Violet Ray Clinics.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	1,718
Population (Census 1931)	13,820
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population, mid 1947	11,160
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931) ..	3,360
Number of inhabited houses (31st Dec., 1947)	3,178
Net Product of a Penny Rate	£141 9s. 7d.
Height above sea level	50 ft.—325 ft.
Rainfall for Year	23.18 inches

VITAL STATISTICS (Provisional).

	Males.	Females.	Total
Live Births : Legitimate	110	105	215
Illegitimate	6	4	10
	—	—	—
	116	109	225
	—	—	—
Stillbirths	8	—	8
Deaths of Infants under 1 year ..	8	2	10
Deaths (all ages)	77	50	127
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			20.16
Stillbirths—Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)			34.3
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			11.37

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :

	Deaths.	Maternal Mortality Rate. (Death rate per 1,000 total live and still births.)
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other maternal causes	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	44.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	46.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	Nil
Neo-Natal Death Rate	17.7

Deaths from : Cancer (all ages)	23
Measles (all ages)	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis (all ages)	4

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

Cause of Death.					Males.	Females.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers					—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever					—	—
Scarlet Fever					—	—
Whooping Cough					—	—
Diphtheria					—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System					5	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis					3	1
Syphilitic Diseases					—	—
Influenza					—	—
Measles					—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ..					—	—
Acute Infective Encephalitis					—	—
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M)						
uterus (F)					1	2
Cancer of stomach and duodenum					4	1
Cancer of breast					—	4
Cancer of all other sites					7	4
Diabetes					—	—
Intra-cranial vascular lesions					3	6
Heart diseases					27	12
Other diseases of circulatory system					2	2
Bronchitis					4	5
Pneumonia					5	1
Other respiratory diseases					—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum					—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)					1	—
Appendicitis					—	—
Other digestive diseases					2	2
Nephritis					—	1
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis					—	—
Other maternal causes					—	—
Premature birth					—	—
Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infant						
dis.					2	1
Suicide					—	—
Road Traffic Accidents					—	—
Other violent causes					5	1
All other causes					6	6
					—	—
Total from all causes					77	50
					—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1947.**

<i>Diseases.</i>	Total Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Measles	64	—	—
Whooping Cough	24	2	—
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	19	19	—
Diphtheria	2	2 (neg.)	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Pneumonia	2	2	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	2	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS.**New Cases during 1947.**

Age Periods.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
Years.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	—	—	1	—
1— 5	1	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	1	—
15—25	3	—	—	—
25—35	—	—	—	1
35—45	1	1	—	—
45—55	—	1	—	—
55—65	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—
Totals	8	2	2	1

Deaths.

Age Periods.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
Years.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	—	—	2	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—
15—25	1	1	—	—
25—35	—	—	—	1
35—45	1	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—
55—65	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	1	—
Totals	5	1	3	1

SWINTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Sanitary Inspector's Report

for the Year Ended 31st. December, 1947.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Swinton Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I set out as briefly as possible work done during the year 1947.

INSPECTION WORK.

Public Health Acts.

	No.	No. of houses concerned.
Drainage :		
Choked, removed, i.e. by owners ..	2	—
by Council under scheme ..	66	—
New Drains provided and tested ..	8	—
Old Drains tested	2	2
Old Drains taken up and disbanded ..	2	2
New and additional gullies provided ..	4	2
Old gullies done away with	1	2
Inspection Chambers :		
Provided where previously non-existent	6	5
Houses :		
Defective Chimneys, Flashings, Flues, Stacks and Pots		35
Defective Ovens renewed		14
Defective Firebars renewed		11
Defective Side Boilers renewed		7
Fireplaces reset, repaired and renewed ..		8
Smoke nuisances remedied		7
Plastering of internal walls and ceilings		200
Dampness of walls and ceilings remedied		174
Washing Coppers renewed		15
Windows, Frames, Sashes and Cords renewed		38
Doors repaired and renewed		9
Floors renewed		27
Roofs repaired		49
Pointing of houses walls		9

	No.	No. of houses concerned.
Cellars flooded		4
Houses walls provided with new damp proof course		4
Boundary walls and fences renewed ..		6
Roof Drainage :		
Repairs and renewals of eaves, gutters, and fallpipes		72
Fallpipes as drain ventilators disconnected		1
Sinks and Sink Drainage :		
Sinks and sink waste pipes renewed ..		14
Defects in drainage		8
General :		
Verminous houses		18
Water Closets :		
General defects remedied (cisterns and basins)		33
Defective pail closets		1
Informal Notices :		
Served (written and verbal)		434
Letters written as reminders to all notices		51
Letters written on various general sub- jects		9
Formal Notices (Total)		37
Section 93 P.H.A. 1936	14	
Section 51 P.H.A. 1936	1	
Section 56(1) P.H.A. 1936	1	
Section 9 Housing Act, 1936	21	
In hand at 31st December, 1947 :		
Formal		14
Informal		14
Additional fresh Water Closets provided (Total)		51
Additional to dwelling-houses	4	
New Houses	45	
New Factory	2	
Closets disbanded (Total)		2
Water Closets (demolished property) ..	2	
Sanitary Dust Bins :		
Dilapidated (renewed) (Total)		218
By Owners	120	
By Council on repayment	98	
Struck Off—demolished property ..		7
Additional Bins—New Houses, etc. ..		46

Collection and Disposal of House Refuse :

Transport : 2 S. & D. Freighters, 7 and 9 cube yard body respectively.

1 Morris 30 cwt. and 1 Bedford 3 ton General Purposes Lorries.

Labour : 1 Driver and 2 fillers to each Freighter.

1 Driver for Morris Lorry.

1 Driver for Bedford Lorry.

2 Tip Levellers.

2 Women baling paper, washing jars, etc.
(Half-time only.)

Disposal : 100% controlled tipping on tips at Rowms Lane (private land) and Sewage Works.

The disposal work generally has been carried out satisfactorily and without nuisance.

AMOUNT OF WORK DONE.

	No.	No. of houses concerded.
Total pits emptied		60
Total loads removed (all refuse)		1906
i.e. Ashpits refuse only—Morris Lorry ..	9	
Freighters ..	12	
Dry refuse bins only—Freighters ..	1665	
Morris Lorry ..	220	
Loads tipped on Council Tips (Total) ..		1885
Swinton (Sewage Works) (Controlled Tip)	1785	
Private Land, Rowms Lane	100	
Mileage Run (Total)		16116
Freighter No. 1	3339.4	
Freighter No. 2	2210.0	
Morris Lorry	5686.6	
Bedford Lorry	4880.0	
Salvage Work (Total Loads)		924
Morris Lorry Loads	31	
Bedford Lorry Loads	893	

ANALYSIS OF WEIGHTS.

Vehicle.	Refuse.	Loads.	Tons.	Av. Wt. per load.			Av. Wt. per Bin. lbs.	Av. No. Bins per load.	Tipping.		No. of Bins emp- tied.
				T.	C.	Q.			Rowms Lane. tons.	Sewage Wks. tons.	
Fr. 1 ..	Bins	785	1148	1	9	1	37.06	88.37	} 171	2753	69371
Fr. 2 ..	Bins	880	1584	1	16	0	45.52	88.57			77939
Morris Lorry ..	Bins	220	192	0	17	2	46.13	42.38			9323
Morris Lorry ..	Nightsoil	9	9	1	0	0	} —	—	—	26	—
Freighters Bedford	Nightsoil	12	17	1	8	0					
Lorry ..	Salvage	893	} 84	—			—	—	—	—	—
Morris Lorry ..	Salvage	31									
		2830	3034						171	2779	156633

WORKING COSTS.

<i>Collection.</i>				<i>Wages.</i>			<i>Working Costs.</i>					
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse	..	..	..	1696	16	0	0	17	2			
Repairs	..	..	..	33	5	7						
Private Work	..	..	..	10	5	11						
I.D.P.	..	..	..	0	18	0						
Holidays	..	..	..	116	3	8						
Sick Pay	..	..	..	165	3	6						
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	36	16	8						
Highways Department	..	..	..	97	15	0						
Income Tax Refunds	..	..	..	14	17	0						
Establishment	..	..	..	3	1	1						
Water Works	..	..	..	2	2	5						
Billeting	..	..	..	3	13	8						
Back Pay	..	..	..	9	4	6						
Lorries (Running Expenses)							175	12	3			
Lorries (Licences and Insurance)	..	..	..				122	10	0			
Health and Unemployment Insurances	..	..	..				93	15	2			
Superannuation	..	..	..				70	6	4			

Disposal.

Tips	..	..	..	551	4	4
Holidays	..	..	..	19	11	8

Salvage of Materials.

Wages	..	..	..	463	18	6
Bonus	..	..	..	1	4	11

£3226 2 5 £463 0 11

£3689 3 4

*Deductions from Gross Cost.**Collection.*

Drain Clearances	..	..	..	11	11	0
Private Work (Salvage)	..	..	..	10	5	11
I.D.P.	..	..	..	0	18	0
Highways Department	..	..	..	97	15	0
Rats and Mice Destruction	..	..	..	36	16	8
Lorry A/c. (Private Work-Salvage)	..	..	..	8	5	0
Water Works	..	..	..	2	2	5
Billeting	..	..	..	3	13	8
Establishment	..	..	..	3	1	1
Income Tax Refunds	..	..	..	14	17	0
Salvage (Gross Revenue)	..	..	..	523	18	3

713 4 0

Nett Cost .. £2975 19 4

Summary of Nett Costs.

			£	s.	d.
Collection	..	..	2405	3	4
Disposal	..	..	570	16	0
			£2975	19	4

Costs.

	Collection.			Disposal.			Total Cost.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	2405	3	4	570	16	0	2975	19	4
Cost per House	0	15	1.6	0	3	7.2	0	18	8.8
Cost per 1,000 Houses ..	756	13	4	180	0	0	936	13	4
Cost per 1,000 Population	218	13	0	51	17	10	270	10	0

SALVAGE OF MATERIALS.

Year ended 31st December, 1947.

				Weights.					
				Detail.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s. d.
Paper, Cardboard, etc. :									
	Mixed Paper	..	..	1097 bales	53	6	3	340	1 7
	Selected Paper	..	..		4	16	3	33	17 3
	Kraft Multi-ply bags	..	..		1	8	0	9	2 0
Textiles :									
	Rags and Wools	..	..		1	15	0	22	19 6
	Bagging, Sacking and String	..	..			8	2	2	0 9
Jars and Bottles :									
	Jars—2 lbs.	..	..	74 doz.		7	1	3	14 6
	1 lb.	..	..	1318 doz.	6	9	6	49	8 4
	Bottles	..	..	406 doz.	2	7	0	36	0 0
Cullet :					12	15	2	12	15 6
Non-Ferrous Metals :				C. lbs.					
	Aluminium	..	..	1 74				2	17 2
	Brass	..	..	1 92				2	13 9
	Lead	..	..	1 0				2	0 0
	Spelter and Zinc	..	..	0 42		6	1	0	6 2
	Copper	..	..	1 44				2	10 0
	Pewter	..	..	0 3				0	3 0
Household Bones					0	3	0	0	17 3
Miscellaneous								2	11 6
Totals				..	84	4	2	£523	18 3
					£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
Cost :									
	Wages	..	..	..	463	18	6		
	Bonus	..	..	..	1	4	11	465	3 5
Credits :									
	Wages	..	..	..	12	16	9		
	Lorry Account	..	..	..	8	0	0		
					20	16	9		
								444	6 8
Excess Revenue over Expenditure				..				£79	11 7

The Bonus for Salvage Collection of 20% of Nett Revenue paid to the Workmen monthly ceased as from the 1st April, 1947.

The gross tonnage and the gross revenue received from Salvage from 20th March, 1940, to date, is set out as follows :—

				Detail.	Weights.			T.	C.	Q.
					T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
Paper :										
	Mixed	..	..	9467 bales	575	10	0			
	Selected	..	..		67	9	3			
	Kraft	..	..		24	6	3			
								667	6	2
Scrap :										
	Tins	..	..		169	3	0			
	Steel	..	..		17	9	1			
	Heavy	..	..		34	14	1			
	Light	..	..		25	11	1			
								246	17	3
Textiles :										
	Rags	..	..		30	17	0			
	Wools	..	..		0	14	0			
	Bagging	..	..		15	5	0			
								46	16	0
Jars and Bottles :										
	Jars—2 lbs.	..	..	1788 doz.	8	15	2			
	1 lb.	..	..	11007 doz.	54	0	0			
	Pickle Jars	..	..	184 doz.	0	18	0			
	Wine Bottles	..	..	2075 doz.	10	3	2			
								73	17	0
	Cullet	..	..		171	3	0	171	3	0
Non-Ferrous Metals				..	4	3	2	4	3	2
Household Bones				..	14	1	0	14	1	0
Rubber				..	11	10	1	11	10	1
								1235	15	0

Gross Revenue .. £5855 8s. 2d.

I set out below the numbers and kinds of the sanitary conveniences in the district at the year end :—

				No.	No. of houses with	No. of other buildings with
Ashpits—wet covered				13	23	0
Privies				21	23	0
Water Closets :						
Fresh Water (Pedestal) ..				3655	3148	98
Fresh Water (Troughs) ..				10	1	1
Waste Water				4	4	0
Pail Closets				28	11	5
Sanitary Dust Bins ..				3252	3246	55

Complaints of Nuisances Received.

The complaints of nuisances received and dealt with during the year were 180 in number, as set out in the Complaints received record.

VARIOUS PREMISES (INSPECTIONS AND RECORDS).**Cowsheds and Dairies :****Cowsheds :**

Number	15
Number of inspections	45
Average Number of Cows kept	65

Dairies and Milkshops :

Number of inspections	26
-------------------------------	----

On Register :

Retailers only (outside districts)	10
Cowkeepers who are retailers	2
Cowkeepers who are wholesalers	3
Retailers—T.T. Milk	3
Pasteurised Milk	1

Letters Written	10
-------------------------	----

Factories :**Bakehouses :**

On register	2
Number of inspections	9

Factories :

On register	27
With mechanised power	24
Without mechanised power	3
Number of inspections	82

Letters Written	17
-------------------------	----

Generally all premises are kept satisfactory.

Schools :

Number of visits	18
--------------------------	----

Offensive Trades :

Number of inspections (Total)	50
Fish Frying	12
Maggot Breeder	1
Marine Stores	1

Slaughter Houses :**One Licence, i.e., Knackers Yard in force :**

Number of inspections	7
-------------------------------	---

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924 :**Irregular notices on unlicensed premises :**

Pigs	5
--------------	---

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 :

1 Renewal and 1 New Licence to use the humane killer were issued during the year.

Canal Boats :

Number on register	5
Number of inspections	8

Infectious Diseases :

Number of visits (Total)	21
After Scarlet Fever	19
After Diphtheria	2

Entertainment Houses :

Three visits were made to the Picture House during the year (Out of Entertainment Hours).

Infestation Order, 1943, and Rats and Mice Destruction Order, 1919.

Totals of Work done during the year are as follows :—

Premises dealt with.	No. of points baited.	Actual baits laid.			Actual Carcases recovered.
		Pre-bait.	Poison.	Post-bait.	Rats.
7	155	502	118	63	18

Materials used were :

Baits : Bread Mash and Sausage Rusk, Flour.

Poison : Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic.

Premises dealt with were chiefly Industrial.

Although the number of carcasses actually recovered compared with the amount of work done is small, the results achieved have been most successful, as premises formerly infested have been definitely cleared and there is certainly a falling off of the number of premises infested, particularly it has not been necessary during the year to treat the Maggot Breeding premises or the Knackers Yard.

During the year the sewers were given the second initial treatment and a complete treatment and 365 manholes in the District were baited with satisfactory results.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1918.

No action has been taken during the year.

Shop Act, 1934.

Four visits under Section 10 and 13(3) were paid to shops.

Drain Stoppages.

In 66 instances, drains of private properties were cleared by this department under the Scheme inaugurated for removing simple stoppages from drains, thus preventing nuisances arising from this source continuing.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of Council Houses found to be infested	..	28
Number disinfected		28
Other houses found to be infested		42
Number disinfected		42

Methods adopted for disinfection are spray with a satisfactory insecticide.

Housing Acts.

Internal and external repair of properties has been carried out (although on a greatly reduced scale, informal action chiefly).

Overcrowding.

A separate statement is given as to the position at the end of the year.

INSPECTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

The following articles of food have been condemned by me as unfit for human consumption and in every case were surrendered :—

Article.	No.	Weight lbs.
Tinned Milk	384	342
Tinned Fish	30	23½
Tinned Meat	86	100
Meat and Veg. Ration	53	53
Tinned Preserves	39	46
Tinned Vegetables	111	148
Tinned Fruit	33	75½
Fresh Pork	1	344
Fresh Beef	2	49½
Danish Maw	1	280
Cooked Udder	1	209
Dried Fruit	2	70
Fresh Fish	3	126
Fresh Tea	13	3¾
Totals ..	759	1870¼

All these foods, after condemnation, were destroyed by me.

SAMPLING.

During the year I took 10 samples of milk for Bacteriological Examination by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests and give below the results as reported to me by the Analyst.

Where samples are reported as unsatisfactory, I follow them up by repeat samples, and take necessary action until an improvement is obtained.

22 Letters were written in respect of these Milk Samples.

Milk.

Sample No.	Laboratory No.	Analyst's Report.	
		Phosphatase Test.	Methylene Blue Test.
148	45335	Not applied	Satisfactory
149	45336	Satisfactory	„
150	45333	Not applied	„
151	45334	„	„
152	46365	„	„
153	46366	„	„
154	46368	„	„
155	46369	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
156	46367	Not applied	Satisfactory
157	—	Satisfactory	„

In conclusion I beg to thank the members for their support and my sincere thanks to Dr. Hatherley for his great help and valued advice given to me in the performance of my duties during the year.

I beg to remain,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

E. ADAMS,

Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

1.	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected ..	164
	(a) Public Health Acts	89
	(b) Housing Acts	75
2.	Number needing further action	164
	(a) Number rendered fit by owners ..	136
	(b) Number rendered fit by local authority in default of owners	—
	(c) Number still in hand	28
	(d) Number unfit for human habitation	—
3.	Number of Demolition Orders made and which became operative	—
4.	Number of houses erected during 1947 ..	49
5.	Total houses in district	3178
	Total number of working class houses included in above	2331
6.	The Council are members of the Rotherham Region Town Planning Committee.	
7.	Name and address of designated officer under Housing Consolidated Regulations :— Ernest Adams, Council Offices, Swinton.	
8.	Overcrowding :	
	(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ..	38
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	62
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	384
	(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	7
	(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	8
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	37

